NEW YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1863.-TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place,-ITALIAN OPERA NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- CORIOLANUS. WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway.-ROSEDALE

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway.-Hanpy Andy-Mis OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .-- PO-CA-HOR-TAS-

NEW BOWERT THEATRE. BOWERY-JEW OF SOUTH BOWERY THRATRE, BOWERY.-NORAH O'DONNELL-

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway -- THE MOYING WAX FIGURES, GLANT BOY, PYTHON, &G., at all hours, CHRIST-HAS EVE-RENDEZVOUS. Afternoon and Byening. BRYABT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad way.—Ermortan Songa, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—Win Struck Billy Patterson?

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Brondway.-ETHIOPIAM

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-BALLETS HOOLEYS OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETHIOPIAN

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Sunday, November 1, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

There are no new movements in the Army of th Potomac. The weather is intensely cold, and the troops are preparing to habituate themselves to the comforts of winter quarters.

No operations in the vicinity of Chattanooga are reported.

From Charleston we hear nothing to-day of the result of the recent bombardment.

General Haves, who is to replace Colonel Nugent as Assistant Provost Marshal General in this city. is to have authority as general superintendent of the volunteer recruiting service, and chief mustering and disbursing officer for the first ten districts of New York, including the city.

The United States mail steamship George Wash ington, which arrived at this port yesterday from New Orleans, brings dates to the 24th, and conjous communications from our correspondents there, showing the operations of the army in the field, and the preparations for a new secret expedition, the objects of which of course are not re vealed.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 27th ultimo, on the question of the Confederate currency says:-"The condition of the currency has become so alarming that its importance has risen even above the excitement of military movements. From every quarter of the confederacy, essays, schemes, expedients and remedies are daily scattered broadcast over the country, and suggestions of every character and description are urged. One thing is certain and indisputable, that the present financial management is an utter and absolute failure. people themselves. The funding scheme of Mr. M. could succeed only by the prompt and persisting co-operation of the people, by coming forward and continuing to convert the currency into bonds. It is not necessary to inquire into the reasons why the people have failed. The fact that they have not and will not voluntarily fund the currency is an important matter for legislative consideration."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

The united democracy of Tammany and Mozart Halls had a great mass ratification meeting last evening at the Cooper Institute, at which Mr. A. Oaksy Hall presided. The assemblage was a vas one, and it showed its sentiments by cheers for McClellan, for the democratic ticket, for Gover nor Seymour's friends, for the next administration with McClellan and Seymour at its heed, and-it a rather strange connection-for the Poles. The last sentiment was most enthusiastically responded to. On the other hand, there were groan for the man who suspended the habeas corpus, for the man who issues the greenbacks, for Sumner, for the renegades from the democratic party, an finally-following cheers for the Poles-there were groans for the Russians—and groans given with more than usual zest and vim. Was this because Russian government is understood to be Griendly to the American government? That is the shvious explanation of this curious feature in our The reception given to Governor ymour was most flattering. A large part of his meech was intended to enforce the doctrine that the war to restore the Union, the power of conciliation should be superadded to force. He said that the Vice President of the United States-for whom the audience grouned lustily-had recently declared that they could not have the constitution as it was; but he would tell the Vice President that they would have it He asked whether the war, with its monstrous waste of human life, was to be carried on till the people of the South were subjugated-and the audience vocif-rated "Never." He expressed his belief that a majority of the Southern people, tution, would come back to their allegiance. He described the Conscription act as a lottery for life and death, and declared that if it was cruel it should be at least equal. Gov. Seymour was fol over an hour in reviling and ridiculing the Union government, and in striving to foment discord by tween it and the State governments. There was also a very large outside gathering in Astor place at which several speeches were made.

Our special correspondence from Europe, dated In London, Paris and Berlin, which we publish to day, contains a very interesting resume of the ical situation existing on the Continent when the Canada sailed from Queenstown. A very varied compilation from our foreign files is also

The speech of Colonel Lamar, of the rebel army, to a party of English agriculturists, at Chertsey, appears in the HERALD. The Colonel represented the rebel planters as being most in-

dustrious farmers-men, he said, who always earned their bread by the sweat of their brow. A late letter from Alexandria, Egypt, represents the present cotton crop of that country as very immense and of great value.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday, an order was made appropriating the interest of money belonging to Claus Albers' estate for the support and education of his infant daughter. The ac-Johnson were finally settled and the assets dis tributed. The Surrogate then adjourned his court over to Thursday of next week, when the dispute will of Mrs. Sophia Dayton will be taken up.

The vote for Governor of Massachusetts las year was as follows:-

Republican majority......25,548 —By the misspelling of the name of the democratic candidate on some of the tickets, one thousan seven hundred votes were thrown out by the off cial canvassers, which Greeley entirely ignores in

Governor Andrew's vote. The democratic journals of this State are very sanguine of success on Tuesday next. The formidable array of republican stump speakers

his Almanac, besides adding one thousand to

has frightened them. In West Virginia Jacob B. Blair, republican, i elected to Congress in the First district; Col. Frost, conservative, probably chosen in the Second, and

William G. Brown in the Third. The factory of A. Hall & Son, at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, was burned early on Friday morning

Loss \$30,000. No insurance.

Twelve rebel captains and eleven lieutenant were transferred from Gratiot street prison, St. Louis, to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, on

The day for the election of member of Congress in Delaware has not yet been fixed by the Governor. The candidates are Mr. N. B. Smithers, the present Secretary of State, whose sentiments are for the Union without an if, and Hon. Charles Brown, formerly Collector of the Port of Philadel phia, who, it is supposed, is slightly tinctured with copperheadism.

Money was again very active yesterday, at seven p

was comparatively steady at 145% until noon, when it was rather better, and closed at 146%. Stocks took a upward turn, and everything on the list showed an ad

restorday, and the attendance on the several 'chan, with which New York is now provided was slim in carreme. The markets were generally dull already, but the duness was intensified by the rain. The variations in gold—that great regulator of business negotiations— were comparatively slight; but the day being stormy was almost as great a check to business as are the "upe" and "downs" in gold. At the Produce Exchange there was a feeling of general depression, and nearly all commodities experienced a slight decline, as compared with Friday's quotations. Cotton was dull and lower. Groceries were very quiet. Petroleum was very dult, and lower, and the same might be said of nearly all commo-

President Lincoln on the Mexicas Question.

Mr. Lincoln has determined to take no oficial notice at present of the French invasion of Mexico. Our President, with that shrewd common sense which distinguishes him, as serts that we have enough on our hands at present without getting into further trouble. When we are prepared to pay our undivided attention to the Mexican question, and act upon it with vigor and decision, then we will take up the affair and bring to bear upon it all our great power and influence. Our present duty, says the President, is to put down the rebellion. When that is done we shall be at liberty to assert the dignity of our government and cause all parties to respect us and obey our demands. In this wise conclusion President Lincoln will be fully vindicated by the people, who, although most anxious to save this continent from the disgrace of foreign invasion, are yet more anxious to see the Union restored to all its great power.

Mr. Lincoln asserts that the people of Mexico have our good will, and that we sympathiz with them, and would gladly see them freed from all oppression. In this be but repeats the sentiments of our people, who are all statesbroglio in all its bearings; but at the same time the loyal citizens of the North are fully aware that our first duty is to crush the rebellion. This we are in a fair way to accom plish. It may be said that with an iron clasp we clutch the throat of se-cession. A few more struggles, a few our feet. On all sides the people of the South are waking up to the dreadful reality of their position. They are now aware that in Europe they will in vain look for friends. England has abandoned them. She seizes the rams, and thus gives to the world a proof that, as far as she is concerned, Davis and his compeers need expect no further sympathy. France dare not act alone in favor of the South and thus Davis must fall. He has no more men, no more treasure. He must be defeated. We, on the contrary, have on all sides evidences of an increasing prosperity, and a determination on the part of the people to support the war policy. We are proving this by the assistance given to the administration in a financial sense. The daily sales of fivetwenty bonds are now enormous, as, for instance, last Thursday, nearly \$4,000,000; Friday, \$6,500,000; Saturday, probably more.

Of these bonds the people have taken and paid for, at par, \$325,000,000 since April, and it seems certain the whole issue of \$500,000,000 will be taken before New Year. Then, from other sources, the government receives mone tary aid. The customs receipts, which are payable in gold, average a quarter of a million daily at this port alone. From this source the Treasury Department has accumulated already twelve millions in gold. These are encouraging facts, and, when contrasted with the utter misery of the South, foreshadow its impending

We are much mistaken if, in the long run, the Emperor Napoleon shall not find President Lincoln more than a match for him in this Mexican business. Whilst the one, years since, was splitting rails in the far West, the other was splitting sixpences in the coulisses and billiard rooms of London. The one exercise is far more conducive to health and mental vigor than the other, and we venture to predict that Old Abe will prove a match for Nap. Just as the Russians allowed the armies of the first Napoleon to penetrate far, far into the interior of their cold and bloak country, knowing, as they did, that the further he went the more difficult would be his retreat, so will we allow Napoleon the Third to sink deeper and deeper into his Mexican slough, from whence, at our good will and leisure, we shall drag him forth, and toss him, covered with filth and disgraced by failure, back to his own dunghill, where he may, if he choose, crow until he bursts. On this continent we cannot have him dapping

she will have a bitter waking from her error.

American Stump Speakers and the Ind-

of all the afflictions of the present suffering age that of American stump speakers is per aps the worst. Not that English stump speak ers are, on the whole, any more endurable but we are always apt to exaggerate our own personal share of a common maisdy, and there fore we refer more particularly to the Ameri can type of this oratorical influenza. During political times those people who attend th neetings of the different parties are deluged with a flood of twaddle from stump speakers and they deserve their fate for their foolishness in attending the meetings. But even those us who stay sensibly at home are by no means exempt. We do not bear the speech; but w are compelled to read it in the newspapers Why under the sun the editors publish trash we can scarcely explain. Perhaps it is from custom and habit. Perhaps it is under mistaken idea that the speeches are a sort of news, and that the public desires to see them Perhaps it is because other editors set the bad example. At any rate, column after column i printed every day, and yet no one can satis factorily answer the question why journal should waste valuable space in publish sense because it was spoken by Mr. This or That, when they would have refused it had it been sent to them as a communication. Take all of the political speakers who ar

new shouting themselves hoarse and their au diences deaf over the approaching election in this State, and to what do they all amount Nothing. Take all of our stump speakers from Secretary Chase down, and what do they all say? Nothing. They talk a great deal but their utterances are mere sounding words The best speech Mr. Chase ever made was a Cincinnati: and he might better have stopped with that: for he has been maundering ever since. There is Governor Seymonr, who is trying to spout himself into the next Presidency, but who spouts so badly that there will be very little left of him when the next Democratic National Convention assembles. have about one hundred more such stump orators as these now palavering amon us, and they emit nothing but wind. Senator Wilson is in this State making speeches, which would be revolutionary if they were not silly, and which would be true if they were not totally false. Governor Yater is here, uttering blasphemics and telling bar-room stories, and thinking himself an orator. Forney is here, displaying himself upon the stump, and apparently ignorant of the fact that to be a good speaker a man must possess a good character and some ideas, and that therefore, he will never have a chance in the oratorical line. Even Poor Greeley once in while essays to deliver a speech, and blunders at it as badly as be does in his paper, when any phrenologist could inform him that gift enterprises, and not journalism or oratory, is his appropriate avocation. Such stump speakers as ese are simply beneath contempt.

Then we have the Irish orator, Mr. James T

Brady, whose elecution is pleasing because the brogue, but who never made as excellent a speech in his life as be did at the famous Miles O'Reilly banquet. Consequently we advise him to retire upon the laurels he gained on that occasion, and reserve his eloquence for the bar. The Chevalier Raymond is an orator of another kind; for he writes milk and water articles in the Times, and then repeats them, without the milk, from the restram. Senator Hale, of New Hampsbire another republican advocate, has just wi enough for a circus clown; but his oratory is about on a par with the addresses which a farmer would deliver to a lazy team of horses. The only other name upon the list of orators that of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, who owes his temporary importance to the fact that he once uttered base slanders against McClellan and did not die as soon as his libels did. These are specimens of our present stump speakers We should blush to compare them with Web ster and Clay and the other stump speakers of the past, upon whom the mantles of Demos thenes and Cicero had fallen, and whose voice moved the nation as they willed. Wendel Phillips, upon the radical side, and Genera Frank Blair, upon the conservative side, are almost the only scions of the old oratorica stock whom fate has left us; and how far re moved are they from their mighty prede cessors! A. Oakey Hall, whose recent clever speech at Syracuse we publish this morn ing, is another stump speaker who shows blood and is the probable successor of Tristram Bur gesa, of Rhode Island, whose sarcasm drove Randolph from the Sepate. But these few, like a gleam of light in a dark room, only serve to make the general darkness more evident We object to our stump speakers been

they have no statesmanlike ideas, no national feeling, no extensive grasp of intellect, no independence of mere partisan issues, no apt ness in popularizing great thoughts, no broad comprehensive views of current events, no power to foretell or to shape the future. Our stump speaking, like all our political oratory in and out of Congress, is a vox praterea nihil— a voice and nothing else. We should regret this more sincerely were we not aware that nature always makes compensation for the losser she inflicts. We have been deprived of one true stump speakers; but we now have the independent press. This obviates all necessity for such orators, and consequently they have ceased to exist. The pres speaks daily to millions of people and no orator, were he gifted with the sublimest genius, the most entrancing eloquence and the largest possible lungs, could reach so many auditors and produce so poten tial an effect. The newspaper is the substitute for the speaker. It does all his work and some thing more. It is gradually but surely push ing him into oblivion, and by and by he will disappear, like all other obsolete things; for nothing is retained in the world which has served its purpose and is no longer useful. It is true that some speakers assert that the news papers widen and deepen the influence of ora tors by publishing their discourses; but this is only a pretty piece of sophistry. As the infin ence of the press increases that of oratory les ence of the press increases that of oratory les-sens. In twenty lines we can refute a speech of four columns; and, in nine cases out of ten, our paragraph will be read and the speech will not. This demonstrates practically the relative power of the editor and the speach, even when the editor kindly publishes the speech. How much greater is this power when the speech is agree published at all.

about. The eagle does not consort with the The News from Japan—Fresh Compilen-

We have, within a few days, published intelligence from Japan of an important character. The telegraphic summary is very meagre, and we have not the dates of the occurrences that are reported to have taken place. But these with further details, will reach us when our file come to hand. It appears that the fleet of the British Admiral Kuper had arrived at Ragose ma, and, failing to obtain satisfaction for his de mands, he fired upon the city, utterly destroyed it, burned three steamers, and returned to Yokahama. The palace of Prince Satzuma, the factories and the public arsenals were all in volved in the common ruin.

Our readers may recollect that certain de

mands were made in July last upon the Japanese government by Admiral Kuper. They included the payment of £19,000 for the fami lies of the men murdered at the British Lega tion on the 26th of June, 1862, and £100,00 as a penalty on Japan for an attack on the Tokiado, when a British subject named Rich ardson was killed. These sums were paid by the Japanese on the 24th of June last, abou a year subsequent to the occurrence of the difficulties that caused the demands. As stated at the time, this was some thing off the account; but a beavy balance or, as the British Charge d'Affaires expresse it, "the more important portion of the reparation required," remained behind, and that was from the government an ample and formal apology for permitting the attack, and from Prince Satzuma the trial and execution of the murder ers of Richardson and the payment of £25,000 for his relatives and to those who escaped the swords of the assassins. Towards the end of June, after the tender of two apologies, which were not considered by the British Charge of a sufficiently ample character, another and a more full and complete one was given, and considered satisfactory. This seemed to end matters for the moment. But in the meantime means were taken by the native princes to arouse the country; and everywhere the note of preparation was sounded, implements of war ere made, forts were built and repaired, and it was doubted if there was a man in the coun try who would favor the introduction of foreigners. During the greater part of the year the residences of the ambassadors for England and France at Jeddo had been virtually abandoned, and negotiations were carried on at Yokahama. The American Minister remained at Jeddo until his house was burned down to drive him out. The whole country was thrown into a state of frenzy, the populace were armed. and the extermination of all foreigners was

loudly and persistently demanded.

Prior to the intelligence received yesterday,

our latest reports from Japan brought us rumors that the Prince Satzuma was waiting for the British forces to commence hostilities in his territories, and that he and his allies—that is to say, all the damies and ronans in Kin-sin and Shikohf, and several in South Niphonwould then retaliate in any way they could. There was another report, however, that Sat zuma was anxious for a peaceful settlement and that he was willing to make a separal treaty with Great Britain. That such has not been the case is evident from the destruction of his city and palace by the guns of the British Admiral. Thus has Great Britain, obedient to her natural instincts, interposed her rapacious hand, under a plea of demanding indemnifica tion and satisfaction in a case where both were once clearly accorded, and by so doing has aroused the indignation and resentment of an innocent and peace-loving people against the whole civilized world, with perhaps the exception of two governments-Russia and the Netherlands. The policy of both England and France in regard to Japan has been that of thwarting the designs of the United States to open a lucrative commerce with the people of that country, and exasperate the Japanese against the Americans. The United States never had cause to quarrel or fight with Japan until the war steamer Wyoming was fired into, in pursuance of the determination of the Japanese incensed as they were by the demands of British admirals and vice-consuls, to exterminate all foreigners. The Americans have always been on terms of peace and good will with these people, and their treaties and commercial compacts were never violated until the envy and jealousy of the English and French aroused the hate of the natives, and caused the Americans to be included in the sweeping determination to wipe out all traces of the existence of a foreign footstep on their soil.

We have no interest in the quarrels of th Japanese with the European Powers further than may be demanded by the dictates of bu manity or the requirements of civilization. We do not wish to quarrel with them. It is not our policy to make enemies of them, or any other foreign people. Every consideration of a commercial character points to a different line of conduct; and it is unfortunate that any commander in our navy should have felt obliged to have fired a hostile gun upon a Japanese fort or vessel; and it is still more unfortunate that our former good friends should have struck the first blow, and that, too, out of a mistaken notion of our identification with the acts of a jealous, grasping Power like that of Great Britain. But this destruction of the rich city of Ragosema is perhaps only the beginning of a series of disastrous and bloody attacks upon the territory and people of Japan by the British. When once the British lion places his paws upon an unoffending and inno cent people, it rarely occurs that he withdraws them until his thirst is satiated. He has now placed one paw on a part of Japan, and let u prepare to receive the intelligence that another will soon be planted upon some other part of those populous and wealthy islands. France is the ally of England in this work of occupation; and neither of these Powers has shown any friendliness or sympathy with the United States in its present terrible struggle. It would be strange indeed if we should be found on their side, and fighting their battles against a people who have never done us any real harm

But what Great Britain is now beginning to de in Japan has been being done by France and the Emperor Napoleon for some two or three years back in the territory of Cochin China-or, as it should be more properly called, the empire of Annam-a country not remotely situated from the beautiful islands of the Japanese. When the French Admiral Charnier took formal possession of Annam in the summer of 1861, a step was taken that opened the eves of the world to the movements of the French Emperor in that part of creation. Since then atrocities have been committed by the French upon the people of the country Qu one occasion, at a place called Thuconieu.

a man of the guard observed that the brushwood was agitated on all sides, and could see here and there the light of the enemy's linstocks shining. He gave the alarm, "The Annamites are upon us!" "Ah! very well," replied the French commander; "they are coming. Then open the gates." This was done. He then ordered the men to fix bayonets, and forbade a single shot being fired. He made his men conceal themselves by crouching in the shadow around the court in which the fort was situated. It was then three in the morning. The Annamites commenced firing; but, fluding that no one replied, and not seeing any one move, they rushed forward and entered the fort, astonished to find the gates open and nobody to receive When the court was almost full the French commander rose and called out, "Kill them!" The slaughter of the Annamites then commenced. Not one of those who entered escaped. About the same time Annamite ambassadors were the guests of the Emperor in Paris, and were so delighted with their reception and with the manners and customs of the French as displayed in the French capital, that they ordered, in one instance, of the costume makers, specimens of the principal female costumes worn in the fairy pieces at the Opera and elsewhere, which they said they meant to adopt as the ordinary attire of their wives and daughters. The trade of the port of Segon, in Cochin China, is extensive, considering the liability of piratical depredations. In 1860 the exports consisted chiefly of rice, of which 53,939 tons, representing a value of 5,184,000 francs, were exported by two hundred and forty-six vessels, European and Chinese, representing a total tonnage of 63,299 tons. The imports of opium amounted to about 500,000 france, and of other goods to about one million of francs. The value of other exports, besides rice, was also about one million. The total value of exports and imports at Segon was therefore nearly 7,700,000 france in 1860. Annam is a country of great richness and beauty, and a splendid footbold for the French Emperor preparatory to the absorption of other empires in the region

Now, what ought to be done by the United States to prevent the further spread of the influence of two such Powers as France and England, both inimical to American interests, commercially and politically, in such rich marts as the ports of China, Annam and Japan? We ought not certainly to aid those Powers in their schemes. Russia, from whose influence American commerce has nothing to fear, is, from present intelligence, gradually and quietly assuming a potential power with the magnates and subjects of those realms, and the more she attains, the more power she secures, the higher her aspirations reach, and the further her double-headed eagles wing their flight in this portion of the Eastern bemisphere, the better it will be for the United States, both in the present and in coming generations. Of all powerful nations on the earth, none but Russia has expressed a feeling of sympathy for us in our present struggle for national existence, and to her every sentiment of good will is due that animates the breast of a patriot.

GENERAL ROSECHANS' REMOVAL -- General Mc-Cook has denied the assertion that he had preferred charges against the late commander of the Army of the Cumberland; but that denial hardly removes the popular impression that a hostile influence inspired by him bad its share in the removal of his former commander. Secretary Stanton's home is at Steubenville. The merly the law partner of the McCooks was for-in the Secretary's interview with General Mc-Cook at Indianapolis, which home of the McCook family is at the same fore Rosecrans' removal, it is possible that the General and the Secretary gave each other their respective views on the conduct of the war, dilated on their respective grievances, and on the unfitness of certain men for high posior no the Secretary of War could be affected against a general by any other than official investigation the country may judge.

COLONEL WYNDRAM.—Colonel Sir Percy Wyndham, recently in command of a brigade of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac, has been summarily dismissed the service. No charges appear to have been made in his case, and no reason has been assigned for his dis missal. He merely loses his honorable position by an official violation of the understood law that the term of a soldier's service shall be for the war and during good behaviour. He has been called an impostor by an Englishman, who seemed to think it preposterous that any one should bear the name of Wyndham without having had his especial permission to do so. But in this land of liberal ideas, where we hardly pretend to know our grandfathers, it is difficult to suppose that such a matter could have any influence against a gallant gentleman who had been wounded in our cause. Yet there is good reason to believe that Colone Wyndham was removed on account of representations against him made by Lord Lyons.

The Brooklyn Fourteenth Coming Home This veteran and distinguished corps is expected to arrive this evening. It is coming on a furiough of tweaty days "to recruit." The Pourteenth regiment was enticipated bonorably in nearly all the great battles fought since in Virginia. A mass meeting of the Brooklyn militia regiments will be held at three o'clock P. M. today in the Brooklyn City Armory to make arrangements to receive their gallant companions in a becoming manner.

Bill of the Tribune for Hand Gremades and Muskets.

An additional bill for damage by the late riots in this ity was flied by the Tribune Association in the Comp

troller's office yesterday morning. The bill, being a curiouity in lin way, we give it vertation of literation. It is

Oppics of the Taische, New York, Oct. 29, 1863.
City and County of New York, to Tribune Association debtor, for damages by riot.
Messenger and carman to Gevernor's Island for musicals. Carbart & Needbam, band grenades
J. H. Crook, for refreshments
Cash paid for use of camen
J. H. Stebbins, for refreshments during riot
week for men'and solders guarding office.
Carpenter for repairing office
Blaby, refreshments
Cash paid to men employed during the riot week
to guard the Tribuse building.
Sundry small items. 12,072 32

Ony and Country of New York, as— Samuel Sinclair, being duly sporn, deposes and says, that he is the publisher of the Triume and that the above bits is correct. SAMUEL SINCLAIR. Sworn to before me the 29th day of October, 1863. Janus G. Cooran, Commissioner of Deeds. The bills for the above items were not paid by the Tri-

form Association at the time of the presentation of their first bill, and bence they hand in the additional claim now, atthough it is two weeks since the expiration of the period within which such claims must by law be prethe Board of Burney horse at their mentions of 1 Ms problemed resistant the agreement of a

THE RUSSIAN BALL

The Great National Ball in Honor of

DAKEY HATAN KEEPING AT AVENCESE

Our Russian Navat Victors-The Academy of Music and Irving Hall Festivities in Glory of the Prince of Wales to Be Entirely Eclipsed, &c. The great dancing festival and jubilee in honor Muscovite naval guests occurs on the night of inst., and the Academy of Music, with Irving Hall at tached, has been selected as the arena for this play of the beauty, fashion and wealth of the n The proparations for the event have been con the most liberal scale, and have been carried most accomplished artists and the most skilful mech and artisans of which the city can boast. The Comm of Arrangements have been unsparing in their endea to make this the greatest affair that ever brought loveliness of New York together on one occasion; and loveliness of New York together on one occasion; and the universally favorable response on the part of those who know most about such matters, and who know bow to lend a charm and grace to every movement of American wolcome, bespeaks for this grand jubilee in henor of our Russian visitors the most happy and brilliant results. If anything were wanting to insure for this exhibition of national hospitality the most unbounded success, it may be only necessary to glance at the rich array

COMMITTER OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BALL IN

Jas. Benkard, Enq. Jas. W. Blachford Richard M. Blachford P. M. Bryson, Esq. Jas. G. Bennett, J. John Bloodgood, E.

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